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# Color Fields on the Light-Shell

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## Abstract

We study the classical color radiation from very high energy collisions that produce colored particles. In the extreme high energy limit, the classical color fields are confined to a light-shell expanding at  $c$  and are associated with a non-linear  $\sigma$ -model on the 2D light-shell with specific symmetry breaking terms. We argue that the quantum version of this picture exhibits asymptotic freedom and may be a useful starting point for an effective light-shell theory of the structure between the jets at a very high energy collider.

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Those of us who have had the pleasure of learning or teaching from Ed Purcell’s classic book on electricity and magnetism [1] cannot forget the evocative figure in chapter 5 illustrating how a pulse of electromagnetic radiation emerges from a kink in the field of a charge that starts and stops. In this note, we suggest that a similar picture may yield a useful starting point for a description of very high energy collisions between hadrons.

The idea is a simple one. At a collider, colorless incoming particles (whether leptons or hadrons) interact in a very small space-time region and colored constituents emerge at high energies in various directions. This is quite analogous to a situation in classical electrodynamics in which high speed charged particles emerge suddenly at a point from an initially neutral distribution of charges. In classical electrodynamics, we know what happens and how to calculate it. A “light-shell” of electromagnetic radiation is produced at the collision event and expands at the speed of light.<sup>1</sup> Outside the light-shell, there are no fields. Inside the light-shell the electric and magnetic fields of the produced charged particles match continuously (though with Purcell’s kink) onto the  $\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{B}$  fields on the light-shell. These are “transverse” — tangent to the shell and perpendicular to its direction of motion.

What we are interested in for the analogy to very high energy hadronic collisions is the situation in which the produced charged particles have very high energy and move essentially at the speed of light, thus keeping up with the light-shell of radiation produced in the collision. We will consider the extreme (and of course unrealistic) limit in which the collision occurs instantaneously and with infinite energy so the charged particles move at the speed of light from an initial space-time point and the light-shell is infinitely thin. In this limit, not only are there no electric and magnetic fields outside the light-shell, but there are also none inside the light-shell. All of the physics resides on the thin spherical light-shell expanding at the speed of light.

We believe that a similar picture should apply for hadronic collisions at very high energies, for a very short time after the collision. In this case, the initial collision involves hard QCD processes taking place at energies large compared to the QCD scale. This produces very high energy colored particles that fly apart at the speed of light and these particles, along with the color electric and magnetic fields they produce will be confined to an expanding light-shell, just as in the case of electromagnetism. We hope this picture may be useful to describe the physics for the range of times between the very short time scale of the initial collision and the “long” time scale of  $1/\Lambda_{QCD}$ .

In this paper, we flesh out this idea by looking at classical color fields in the appropriate limit. We will argue that the classical color electric fields on the light-shell can be related to a non-linear  $\sigma$ -model on a static two dimensional sphere with the Goldstone bosons playing the role of the potential field and with specific symmetry breaking related to the color charges of the high energy particles producing the fields. We will further argue that the quantum mechanical description of these light-shell fields likely exhibits asymptotic freedom with a

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<sup>1</sup>The light-shell is thus a constant  $t$  slice of the light cone of the initial space-time event.

coupling  $g(r)$  depending on the radius of the light-shell, with [2]

$$\frac{1}{g(r)^2} \propto \log \left( \frac{1}{r\Lambda_{QCD}} \right) \quad (1)$$

for  $r \ll 1/\Lambda_{QCD}$ . As the light-shell expands, the QCD interactions become more and more important until we reach a radius of the order of the QCD scale, at which point perturbation theory breaks down. We hope that this connection with the non-linear  $\sigma$ -model will be another useful result of this work. Field theorists have long studied the analogies between non-Abelian gauge theories in  $3 + 1$  dimensions and non-linear  $\sigma$ -models in 2 dimension, making use of some the powerful tools available in the smaller number of dimensions (see for example, [3]). We argue that this is not just an analogy. The non-linear  $\sigma$ -model **IS** QCD in an appropriate limit. We hope that eventually, this will allow some of the magic of 2D field theories to be brought to bear on the physics of jets in high energy collisions.

There have also been some interesting works in related directions. In [4], a simplified effective theory for QCD is derived in the high-energy limit. While this effective theory is still  $(3 + 1)$ -dimensional, its interactions are described, to leading order, in terms of a 2-dimensional  $\sigma$ -model on the *transverse plane*. Another interesting paper is [5], in which the classical equation for the gluon field is solved for the case in which the source is a delta function along the light-cone in the  $z$  direction. This calculation has some resemblance with part of what we show in this note, except that we take the source to be a distribution of charges moving spherically outward from the origin along the  $t = r$  light-shell instead of a delta function along a specific direction. Additionally, some of the recent work on asymptotic gauge symmetries has been exploring related themes involving the null sphere at infinity [6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

In the case of classical E&M, the light-shell picture can be verified directly by solving Maxwell's equations. In this case the fields on the light-shell are static free fields (and of course there is no asymptotic freedom). Specifically, consider charges  $q_i$  satisfying  $\sum_i q_i$  starting at the origin at  $t = 0$  and travelling at the speed of light in the  $\hat{n}_i$  directions. It is possible to show that the potentials (after an appropriate gauge transformation) are given by

$$A^0(t, \vec{r}) = \phi(t, \vec{r}) = - \sum_i q_i \delta(t - r) \log(1 - \hat{n}_i \cdot \hat{r}) \quad (2)$$

and

$$\vec{A}(t, \vec{r}) = \hat{r} \phi(t, \vec{r}) \quad (3)$$

which are determined by the single function  $\phi$ . Note that these potentials satisfy the gauge condition

$$v_\mu A^\mu = 0 \quad (4)$$

where

$$v^0 = 1 \text{ and } \vec{v} = \hat{r} \quad (5)$$

We call this the light-shell gauge (LSG) condition and it is an important part of our quantum effective field theory on the light-shell which we introduce in the simplified zero flavor setting

of scalar QED in [11]. We give the calculation of the photon propagator in light-shell gauge in [12] and discuss radiative corrections which reproduce the familiar double log structure of the full theory in [11, 13].

It is straightforward to calculate the electric and magnetic fields from the potentials (2) and (3). We find that they are both parallel to the surface of the  $t = r$  and are given by

$$\vec{E}(t, \vec{r}) = - \sum_i q_i \hat{r} \times (\hat{r} \times \hat{n}_i) \delta(t - r) \frac{1}{r - \hat{n}_i \cdot \vec{r}} \quad (6)$$

$$\vec{B}(t, \vec{r}) = \sum_i q_i \hat{r} \times \hat{n}_i \delta(t - r) \frac{1}{r - \hat{n}_i \cdot \vec{r}} \quad (7)$$

The non-Abelian case is more complicated, and it is not obvious how to write down and solve the relevant equations directly. Here we will adopt a less direct route by assuming a simple form for the gauge fields and imposing the physics of the collision. Specifically, we will start by assuming that the gauge fields are zero outside the  $t = r$  sphere. We will then go on to construct the field strengths  $\mathcal{F}_a^{\mu\nu}$ , and impose the following two conditions:

1. In the extreme relativistic limit, we expect no energy/momentum density inside the light-shell. Thus the field strengths must vanish for  $r < t$ , and lie entirely on the sphere.
2. The fields satisfy the non-abelian version of Maxwell's equations, which tell us how the charges on the light-shell produce the fields:

$$D_\nu \mathcal{F}^{\mu\nu} = 4\pi \mathcal{J}^\mu \quad (8)$$

where  $\mathcal{J}^\mu$  is a color current density.

For implementing this plan, we are ultimately interested in color gauge fields of the form

$$A_a^\mu(t, \vec{r}) = \xi_a^\mu(t, \vec{r}) \theta(t - r) \quad (9)$$

which drop to zero discontinuously at the light-shell. When we differentiate these gauge fields, we will find field strengths proportional to  $\delta(t - r)$  — that is to say confined to the light-shell. The basic idea is then to use (9) to construct the field strengths and see what the dynamics of classical QCD tells us about the field strengths on the light-shell.

The form (9) is simple and appealing, and in the Abelian case, it is actually good enough to reproduce the results of a direct calculation using retarded potentials. However, as we will see, to understand the non-Abelian equations of motion, it is important to think about getting to this singular situation as a limit of smoother gauge fields. We want to understand when and how our results depend on the details of how we go to the discontinuous limit. So we will think about obtaining (9) as a limit of smooth gauge fields,  $\mathcal{A}_a^\mu(\epsilon, t, \vec{r})$ , such that

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{A}_a^\mu(\epsilon, t, \vec{r}) = \xi_a^\mu(t, \vec{r}) \theta(t - r) \quad (10)$$

To construct the field strengths, we will need derivatives of this as well as products of more than one such field with different non-abelian group indices. For the derivatives, we will use

$$\partial^\mu \theta(t-r) = v^\mu \delta(t-r) \quad (11)$$

with  $v^\mu$  defined in (5). This gives the relation

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \partial^\nu \mathcal{A}_a^\mu(\epsilon, t, \vec{r}) = \theta(t-r) \partial^\nu \xi_a^\mu(t, \vec{r}) + \delta(t-r) v^\nu \xi_a^\mu(t, \vec{r}) \quad (12)$$

For a product of two such fields without derivatives, we can write

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{A}_a^\mu(\epsilon, t, \vec{r}) \mathcal{A}_b^\nu(\epsilon, t, \vec{r}) = \xi_a^\mu(t, \vec{r}) \xi_b^\nu(t, \vec{r}) \theta(t-r) \quad (13)$$

In the field strength, the relations (12) and (13) are all we need, and we find for  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$

$$\mathcal{F}_a^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu \mathcal{A}_a^\nu - \partial^\nu \mathcal{A}_a^\mu + f_{abc} \mathcal{A}_b^\mu \mathcal{A}_c^\nu \quad (14)$$

$$\rightarrow \delta(t-r) (v^\mu \xi_a^\nu - v^\nu \xi_a^\mu) + \theta(t-r) (\partial^\mu \xi_a^\nu - \partial^\nu \xi_a^\mu + f_{abc} \xi_b^\mu \xi_c^\nu) \quad (15)$$

Note that we have normalized the gauge fields to behave simply under the non-Abelian gauge invariance, so that under a gauge transformation ( $T_a = \lambda_a/2$  where the  $\lambda_a$  are the Gell-Mann matrices)

$$\mathcal{A}^\mu = \mathcal{A}_a^\mu T_a \rightarrow U \mathcal{A}^\mu U^\dagger - iU \partial^\mu U^\dagger \quad (16)$$

We now apply the 1st of the two conditions we listed above (namely that the field strengths vanish inside the sphere). This means that in equation (15), the coefficient of the theta functions must be zero:

$$\partial^\mu \xi_a^\nu - \partial^\nu \xi_a^\mu + f_{abc} \xi_b^\mu \xi_c^\nu = 0 \quad (17)$$

We then have field strengths only on the light-shell

$$\mathcal{F}_a^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow F_a^{\mu\nu} = \delta(t-r) (v^\mu \xi_a^\nu - v^\nu \xi_a^\mu) \quad (18)$$

We now apply to this field strength the second condition, namely, that the fields satisfy the non-abelian Maxwell's equations (8). While doing so, we will also get some terms containing derivatives of delta functions, and will assume that these must vanish.

On the left hand side of (8), we encounter two interesting things. In color components, it can be divided into four terms as follows.

$$\partial_\nu (\partial^\mu \mathcal{A}_a^\nu - \partial^\nu \mathcal{A}_a^\mu) + \partial_\nu (f_{abc} \mathcal{A}_b^\mu \mathcal{A}_c^\nu) + f_{ade} \mathcal{A}_{d\nu} (\partial^\mu \mathcal{A}_e^\nu - \partial^\nu \mathcal{A}_e^\mu) + f_{ade} \mathcal{A}_{d\nu} (f_{ebc} \mathcal{A}_b^\mu \mathcal{A}_c^\nu) \quad (19)$$

The  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$  limits of the second and fourth terms in (19) are straightforward, respectively

$$\partial_\nu (\theta(t-r) f_{abc} \xi_b^\mu \xi_c^\nu) \quad (20)$$

$$\theta(t-r) f_{ade} \xi_{d\nu} (f_{ebc} \xi_b^\mu \xi_c^\nu) \quad (21)$$

The first term can be written as a sum of three terms:

$$\partial^0 (\delta(t-r) v_\nu (v^\mu \xi_a^\nu - v^\nu \xi_a^\mu)) \quad (22)$$

$$+ \delta(t-r) (v_0 \partial_\nu - \partial_0 v_\nu) (v^\mu \xi_a^\nu - v^\nu \xi_a^\mu) \quad (23)$$

$$+ \partial_\nu (\theta(t-r) (\partial^\mu \xi_a^\nu - \partial^\nu \xi_a^\mu)) \quad (24)$$

The last of these, (24), combines with (20) to give zero by virtue of (17). The first must vanish if we are to avoid derivatives of  $\delta$ -functions, which implies (because  $v_\mu v^\mu = 0$ )

$$\delta(t-r) v_\mu \xi^\mu = 0 \quad (25)$$

Comparing with (18), you can see that this is the condition that the color electric field on the light-shell is tangent to the light-shell, perpendicular to the direction of motion of the light-shell,  $\hat{r}$ . We expected this on physical grounds, and we now see that it is necessary for the consistency of the picture. Comparing (25) with (10) also tells us that the gauge field in the limit  $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{A}_a^\mu(\epsilon, t, \vec{r})$  satisfies the light-shell gauge at least on the sphere.

Finally, we consider the third term in (19). This term is problematic because it is **not determined** by the limiting value of  $\mathcal{A}^\mu$ . The total derivative of a product of  $\mathcal{A}^\mu$ s is determined,

$$(\mathcal{A}_b^\nu(\epsilon, t, \vec{r}) \partial^\lambda \mathcal{A}_a^\mu(\epsilon, t, \vec{r}) + \mathcal{A}_a^\mu(\epsilon, t, \vec{r}) \partial^\lambda \mathcal{A}_b^\nu(\epsilon, t, \vec{r})) \rightarrow \partial^\lambda (\theta(t-r) \xi_a^\mu(t, \vec{r}) \xi_b^\nu(t, \vec{r})) \quad (26)$$

However, for the product of one  $\mathcal{A}$  with the derivative of another, the limit depends on the details of their shapes. In general we can write

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{A}_a^\mu(\epsilon, t, \vec{r}) \partial^\lambda \mathcal{A}_b^\nu(\epsilon, t, \vec{r}) \rightarrow \\ & \theta(t-r) \xi_a^\mu(t, \vec{r}) \partial^\lambda \xi_b^\nu(t, \vec{r}) + \delta(t-r) \left( \frac{1}{2} v^\lambda \xi_a^\mu(t, \vec{r}) \xi_b^\nu(t, \vec{r}) + \kappa_{ab}^{\mu\lambda\nu}(t, \vec{r}) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

where

$$\kappa_{ab}^{\mu\lambda\nu}(t, \vec{r}) = -\kappa_{ba}^{\nu\lambda\mu}(t, \vec{r}) \quad (28)$$

The  $\kappa$  term is the most general thing we can write down consistent with (26).<sup>2</sup> Using (27), we get for the third term in (19)

$$\theta(t-r) f_{abc} \xi_{b\nu} (\partial^\mu \xi_c^\nu - \partial^\nu \xi_c^\mu) + \delta(t-r) \kappa_a^\mu \quad (29)$$

where

$$\kappa_a^\mu = f_{abc} g_{\lambda\nu} \left( \kappa_{bc}^{\lambda\mu\nu} - \kappa_{bc}^{\lambda\nu\mu} \right) \quad (30)$$

and we have used (25) and the antisymmetry of  $f_{abc}$  to set

$$\delta(t-r) \frac{1}{2} f_{abc} \xi_{b\nu} (v^\mu \xi_c^\nu - v^\nu \xi_c^\mu) = 0 \quad (31)$$

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<sup>2</sup>Note that this ambiguity only appears in the non-Abelian theory because of the non-linearity of the equations of motion. There is no  $\kappa$  in E&M.

We will see later that something crucial happened in (29). The explicit non-linear dependence on  $\xi$  in (31) goes away, but the  $\kappa$  term remembers the non-linear form of the field equations. We will argue later that this extra  $\kappa$  term is necessary for the consistency of the picture. Putting all this together, again using (17), Maxwell's equations become

$$\delta(t-r) \left[ (v_0 \partial_\nu - v_\nu \partial_0) (v^\mu \xi^\nu - v^\nu \xi^\mu) + \kappa_a^\mu - 4\pi \sigma_a v^\mu \right] = 0 \quad (32)$$

We are interested in what these equations tell us about the fields on the light-shell, so we will eliminate  $t$  and evaluate (whenever we can) the fields for  $t = r$ . Look for example at  $\mu = 0$  in (32).

$$\delta(t-r) \left[ \left( \vec{\nabla} + \hat{r} \partial_0 \right) \cdot \left( \vec{\xi}_a(t, \vec{r}) - \hat{r} \xi_a^0(t, \vec{r}) \right) + \kappa_a^0 - 4\pi \sigma_a \right] = 0 \quad (33)$$

Define “light-shell fields” which are functions only of  $\vec{r}$  by setting  $t = r$  to go onto the light-shell:

$$\vec{e}_a(\vec{r}) \equiv \left( \vec{\xi}_a(t, \vec{r}) - \hat{r} \xi_a^0(t, \vec{r}) \right) \Big|_{t=r} \quad (34)$$

Then because of (25), these fields are transverse,

$$\hat{r} \cdot \vec{e}_a(\vec{r}) = 0 \quad (35)$$

In terms of  $\vec{e}$ , (33) becomes

$$\delta(t-r) \left( \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{e}_a(\vec{r}) - 4\pi \sigma_a(\vec{r}) + \kappa_a^0(\vec{r}) \right) = 0 \quad (36)$$

Notice that the derivatives of  $\xi$  with respect to  $\vec{r}$  and  $t$  have conspired to give derivatives of the light-shell fields just with respect to  $\vec{r}$ . Because (36) is true for all  $t$ , we must have

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{e}_a(\vec{r}) = 4\pi \sigma_a(\vec{r}) - \kappa_a^0(\vec{r}) \quad (37)$$

Thus  $\vec{e}_a$  is a kind of electric field on the light-shell, but (37) is true in a static 3D space.<sup>3</sup>

For the space components of (32), a similar manipulation gives

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\hat{r} \times \vec{e}_a) = 4\pi \sigma_a \hat{r} - \vec{\kappa}_a \quad (38)$$

This is very reasonable. It says that the curl of the magnetic field on the light-shell is related to the current and  $\vec{\kappa}$ . We can combine (38) and (37), to obtain

$$\hat{r} \times \left( \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{e}_a \right) = \left( \hat{r} \kappa_a^0 - \vec{\kappa}_a \right) \quad (39)$$

We will see shortly that this gives a constraint on  $\vec{\kappa}$ .

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<sup>3</sup>You might wonder what becomes of the color gauge invariance, since it looks like the gauge field  $\xi$  is simply turning into the gauge invariant field strength,  $\vec{e}_a$ . The answer is that gauge transformations that preserve the form (9) of  $A^\mu$  change the  $\xi$ s inside but do not change the light-shell fields,  $\vec{e}_a$  except for global color rotations, which of course remain.



In electromagnetism, in spite of the singularity of (18), we can give direct physical meaning to the light-shell fields.  $\vec{e}$  is the impulse per unit charge produced by the light-shell as it passes by a stationary infinitesimal test charge. This is finite and independent of the detailed shape of the field as the shell width goes to zero. It is not so obvious that this concept makes sense in the non-Abelian case, because we cannot make an arbitrarily small test charge. It appears that to construct gauge invariant quantities that are finite in the  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$  limit, we have to take ratios. For example the surface energy density on the light shell goes to  $\infty$  as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ , but ratios of energy densities at different points should be finite.

Now let's look in more detail at the vanishing of the field in the interior and see what part of this we can write in terms of light-shell fields. We know from the vanishing of the field for  $r < t$  that

$$\nabla^j \xi_a^k - \nabla^k \xi_a^j = f_{abc} \xi_b^j \xi_c^k \quad \text{and} \quad \partial^0 \xi_a^j + \nabla^j \xi_a^0 = -f_{abc} \xi_b^0 \xi_c^j \quad (40)$$

We can combine these into light-shell fields as follows:

$$(\nabla^j + \hat{r}^j \partial^0) (\xi_a^k - \hat{r}^k \xi_a^0) - (\nabla^k + \hat{r}^k \partial^0) (\xi_a^j - \hat{r}^j \xi_a^0) = f_{abc} (\xi_b^j - \hat{r}^j \xi_b^0) \times (\xi_c^k - \hat{r}^k \xi_c^0) \quad (41)$$

so we can use (34) and set  $t = r$  and conclude that the 3D theory of  $\vec{e}_a$  satisfies

$$\nabla^j e_a^k - \nabla^k e_a^j = f_{abc} e_b^j e_c^k \quad \text{or} \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{e}_a = \frac{1}{2} f_{abc} \vec{e}_b \times \vec{e}_c \quad (42)$$

(42), all by itself, has a number of consequences. Because the  $\vec{e}_a$ s are perpendicular to  $\hat{r}$ , their cross product must be in the  $\hat{r}$  direction. Thus

$$\hat{r} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{e}_a) = 0 \quad (43)$$

But if we take the gradient of (35) and simplify, we get

$$\hat{r} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{e}_a) = -\frac{1}{r} (1 + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{e}_a \quad (44)$$

And on comparing this with (43), we see that  $\vec{e}_a$  scales trivially,

$$(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{e}_a = -\vec{e}_a \quad (45)$$

Thus  $\vec{e}_a$  is just  $1/r$  times a vector function of  $\hat{r}$ . Again, this follows directly from (42) which in turn follows from the vanishing of the fields inside the light-shell. (43) together with (39) also implies

$$\kappa_a^\mu = v^\mu \kappa_a \quad (46)$$

for some scalar function  $\kappa_a$ , so that like the current,  $\kappa_a^\mu \propto v^\mu$ . Thus in the limit, all the information from the non-Abelian Maxwell's equations is contained in (46) and the following relations:

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{e}_a = \frac{1}{2} f_{abc} \vec{e}_b \times \vec{e}_c \quad \hat{r} \cdot \vec{e}_a = 0 \quad (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{e}_a = -\vec{e}_a \quad (47)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{e}_a = 4\pi\sigma_a - \kappa_a \equiv 4\pi\tilde{\sigma}_a \quad (48)$$

Notice that the effective charge density  $4\pi\tilde{\sigma}_a$  must scale like  $1/r^2$  (consistent with charge conservation).

We can solve (47) for the  $\vec{e}_a$  fields as follows:

$$\vec{e}_a T_a = -i U(\hat{r})^\dagger \vec{\nabla} U(\hat{r}) \quad (49)$$

where  $U^\dagger U = I$  is a special unitary matrix. Now trivial scaling and transversality are automatic because  $U$  depends only on  $\hat{r}$ . (As an aside, (48) and (49) closely resemble equations 11 and 16, respectively, in [5].)

Because of (45), our picture is classically scale invariant and we could write the classical theory as a purely two dimensional theory on the light-shell, and simply choose  $r = 1$ . Physically, however, it is sometimes convenient to think about the theory as we actually use it, in the full three dimensional space, but with the fields living on an expanding light-shell of radius  $r = t$ .

Having dealt with (47), we now want to find a Lagrangian that gives (48) as the equation of motion so that we can eventually do quantum mechanics. We have now eliminated time and are in purely Euclidean space, so this is just the energy. We would expect a contribution proportional to  $\text{Tr}(\vec{e}^2)$ , which in terms of  $U$  can be written as (where  $B$  is some geometrical constant that we do not know how to calculate at this point, and  $g$  is the dimensionless coupling constant)

$$\frac{B}{g^2} \text{Tr} \left( \vec{\nabla} U(\hat{r})^\dagger \cdot \vec{\nabla} U(\hat{r}) \right) \quad (50)$$

This is the Lagrangian for a non-linear  $\sigma$ -model on the light-shell and the  $U$  fields (which in some sense are the potentials associated with the electric fields) are Goldstone boson fields associated with the breaking of an  $SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$ ,  $U \rightarrow LUR^\dagger$  down to the diagonal  $SU(3)$ ,  $U \rightarrow VUV^\dagger$ . The electric fields  $\vec{e}_a$  are Noether currents associated with the  $SU(3)_R$  symmetry, so if (50) were the whole story,  $\vec{e}_a$  would be conserved, in agreement with (48) without sources, for  $\tilde{\sigma} = 0$ . This is a renormalizable theory in 2D, and Polyakov showed long ago that the coupling  $g$  exhibits asymptotic freedom [2]. What happens in this particular geometrical situation is simple and interesting. Because the fields live on the light-shell of radius  $r$ , the momenta in the theory are actually angular momenta divided by  $r$ . The  $\ell = 0$  mode is absent because it gives no contribution to  $\vec{e}$  if the total net charge on the light-shell is zero. The momenta are bounded away from zero and quantized in units of  $1/r$ . The infrared divergence that one would expect in a flat 2D theory is cut off at  $r$ . Because all the momenta scale with  $1/r$ , it is appropriate to choose the renormalization scale to scale with  $1/r$ , so the coupling depends on the radius.

Up to this point, we believe that our analysis is quite robust. In the appropriate limit, we can describe the physics in terms of light-shell fields, and the condition that the field strengths vanish inside the light shell implies quite directly that these fields are described by a non-linear  $\sigma$ -model. We are on shakier ground from here on, where we discuss the dependence on the charges and currents of the high energy particles that are producing the

fields. Here  $\kappa$  gets involved, and in our indirect approach to the limit, we do not know exactly what  $\kappa$  is. But we believe that a non-zero  $\kappa$  is necessary and have a guess for its form, and we will now discuss the reasons for the belief and the guess. Suppose first that  $\kappa = 0$ . Then the equation of motion for  $U$  would be (from (48)),

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \left( -i U^\dagger \vec{\nabla} U \right) = 4\pi\sigma \quad (51)$$

where the right hand side is independent of  $U$ . However, it is not possible to add to the Lagrangian (50) a term  $F(U)$  that gives this equation of motion, because Noether's theorem requires that to get (51) from an infinitesimal symmetry transformation,

$$\delta U = U i\delta\zeta \quad (52)$$

we need

$$\delta F = 4\pi \text{Tr}(\sigma\delta\zeta) \quad (53)$$

To see why this is a problem, write  $U$  in terms of unconstrained octet components,  $U = e^{i\Pi_a T_a}$  so (52) is

$$\delta\zeta = O_a \delta\Pi_a \quad \text{where} \quad O_a \equiv -iU^\dagger \frac{\delta U}{\delta\Pi_a} \quad (54)$$

Thus we want

$$\frac{\delta F}{\delta\Pi_a} = \frac{B}{g^2} 4\pi\sigma O_a \quad (55)$$

But

$$\frac{\delta O_a}{\delta\Pi_b} - \frac{\delta O_b}{\delta\Pi_a} = -i [O_a, O_b] \neq 0 \quad (56)$$

which means that (55) is not consistent. In the presence of  $\kappa$ , there are additional terms in  $\delta F$  coming from the dependence of  $\kappa$  (and thus  $\tilde{\sigma}$ ) on the  $\Pi$ s. One simple possibility is

$$4\pi\tilde{\sigma} = 4\pi\sigma - \kappa = 2\pi(\sigma U + U^\dagger\sigma) \quad (57)$$

which would emerge in the equation of motion from the Lagrangian

$$\frac{B}{g^2} \text{Tr} \left( \vec{\nabla} U^\dagger \cdot \vec{\nabla} U - 2\pi i(\sigma U - U^\dagger\sigma) \right) \quad (58)$$

This our guess for the structure of the effective theory on the light-shell.

We believe that this analysis makes a very plausible case that very high energy collisions involving colored particles can be described by a light-shell effective field theory in which the dynamical fields are the Goldstone bosons of a non-linear  $\sigma$ -model on the light-shell at  $t = r$ . To go further, we must go beyond our indirect arguments and see how to construct the light-shell effective theory directly from the underlying QCD theory. Then we should be able to do the perturbative matching onto the light-shell effective theory from the QCD physics of the original high-energy collision and better understand the physical meaning of our light-shell fields. Efforts in this direction are continuing.

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